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A MONTHLY MARKET JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA INDUSTRIES

A. S. ROSSITER, *EDITOR*

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History of the Asbestos Manufacturing Industry

Editor's Note: This article begins a series of four, this first one giving the history of the very early days of asbestos manufacture, while the other three which will be published at irregular intervals will cover respectively:

The Beginning in the U. S. A.—Textiles, Brake Lining and packings.
Insulation.
The History of Asbestos Cement Products.

While we believe the information we have on these subjects is fairly complete, anyone knowing any important facts about the early history of any asbestos product should communicate with us immediately.

Early History

Most authorities agree that asbestos was first used about 2000 years ago, by the Romans, and it is believed that the Chinese and the Egyptians also used this then mysterious material about the same time or possibly even earlier. In fact we are told that in 430 B. C. the Greek sculptor Kallimachos fitted to the statue of Athens on the Acropolis an oil-lamp with a wick of "stone-flax" from the Isle of Karpatos.

All of the earlier uses of asbestos recorded were in the form of textiles—cloth by the Romans, for wrapping their dead, mats of woven asbestos by the Chinese and Egyptians.

It must not be concluded, however, that asbestos cloth was at that time in common use, even for shrouds. Only the most distinguished patricians and kings, so Pliny tells us, had the honor of having an asbestos shroud. The asbestos shroud was valued for its very practical purpose of keeping the ashes of the dead separate from the ashes of the fuel, in cremations.

Another use of asbestos in these early Roman times, was for the lamp wicks, this use being recorded both by Plutarch and Strabo, who called the wicks "perpetual" because they never wore out. It is said that the wicks in the lamps of the vestal virgins were made of asbestos. A specimen of the Roman cremation cloth is preserved in the Library of the Vatican. It was found, perfectly intact,

with some ashes, in a Roman sarcophagus in the Via Praenestina in 1702, and was deposited in the Library by the order of Clement the Eleventh. Herodotus also in his writings, mentions the use of asbestos for cremation cloths. Pausanias speaks of a golden lamp, made by Callimahus, an Athenian artist, for Minerva, which "tho it was kept ever burning, as well by day as night, was only once a year supplied with oil and had a wick made of Carpasian linen, the only linen which is not consumed by fire." The Romans obtained asbestos from the Italian Alps, from the Russian Urals, and possibly from Cyprus.

Next we hear of asbestos, also in textile form, during the reign of Charlemagne (from 768 to 814). Charlemagne, so the story goes, had an asbestos table cloth. After use he would throw it into the fire for cleansing, and so mystify his guests, who believed he had some magic power with which he served his people. Very little mention of asbestos is found during the dark Middle Ages however, references to it being merely tales of its miraculous fire resisting power. It apparently was not used in European Industry during that period.

Marco Polo is famous in asbestos annals, because he mentions asbestos in his book of travels. He explored the Tartar Empire, now Eastern Siberia, in 1250 and saw there textiles which resisted fire and which he was told by superstitious people were made from the skin of salamanders (a salamander being a small lizard-like animal, which was supposed to be able to live in fire). Marco Polo, however, had sufficient scientific experience to recognize the actual origin of the fibres and, after much questioning and search, he learned how the fibres were obtained and prepared. Indeed his report on the subject is so accurate that the fundamentals of the process conform with those used for long fibred asbestos in Italy at the beginning of the 20th century.

While occasional references to asbestos are found in literature from the 13th century to the sixteenth, the next definite mention seems to be in 1676. At a meeting of the Royal Society in 1676 a Chinese merchant showed a handkerchief of "salamander's wool" or "linum asbesti." In 1679 Joachim von Sandrart writes in his "Teutschen

Academie'' of an asbestos napkin exhibited in the Imperial Treasury of Vienna as a valuable article. This napkin belonged to Ferdinand III who paid 18,000 gulden for it. Ferdinand III called to his court a Carmelite monk from Sicily who understood the method of weaving asbestos.

Between 1710 and 1720 asbestos was found in the Ural District by Sofron Sogra, a farmer, and mining was begun soon afterwards by Nikita Demidof, one of the founders of a well known family in the district. During the reign of Peter the Great a factory for the manufacture of asbestos was established. A process of manufacture known as the Nevjansko process was devised and textiles, socks, gloves, handbags, etc., were made for fifty or sixty years. The enterprise failed it is said, on account of the limited demand for the products and lack of transportation facilities. A few samples of these old manufactures now preserved in museums, are the only traces left of this early industry.

In 1765, it is said, a German preacher called J. Chr. Schaffer, tried to work samples of asbestos-cardboard.

Cronstedt, in his ''Essay towards a System of Mineralogy'' (London 1788) mentions Siberian asbestos as the principal and chief of the fibrous kind. He states that the supply was as limited as its uses.[1] Paper, ribbons, bags and other trifles were made of it during his time. Cronstedt reports that the French had searched for asbestos some years before, they wishing to mix it with tar for use in protecting houses and ships from fire.

Italy can rightly be regarded as the Cradle of the Asbestos Industry. Besides the early use of asbestos by the Romans, the real beginning of the present asbestos manufacturing industry was made in Italy. One of the early stories of the manufacture of asbestos materials is that concerning a certain noblewoman of Valtellina, Italy, whose name was Candida Medina Coeli Lena Perpenti di Cordona Val Chiavenna. After having proved in vain methods suggested by Kirche, Ciampini and Mahudel, this woman succeeded in having asbestos from Valmalenco worked by weavers and paper manufacturers of Lake

[1]Since this must refer to what we now call Russian Asbestos, that remark is quite interesting.

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Como. The studies and experiments made by this famous woman brought upon her the applause of science and other honors from Prince Eugene of Beauharnais, who was then Viceroy of Italy. The Prince, so the story goes, presented this lady with a pearl necklace in return for a pair of asbestos gloves. This occurred as nearly as we are able to learn, about 1806. She is said to have developed the manufacturing of the mineral fibre to a point where not only thread, stitchwork, tissue and paper were made, but the thread was used to make asbestos suits for firemen.

In 1878 various Italian exporters presented asbestos at the Universal Exposition of Paris and succeeded in bringing the mineral to the attention of the technical and industrial world of the leading countries. From that time until 1885 the asbestos deposits of the Alps were the subject of the most extensive researches as well as exploitation on the part of foreign organizations.

There were three Italians, viz: Signor Albonico of Sandrio, Canon del Corona (a Florentine cleric) and the Marquis di Baviera, who early succeeded in making some small specimens of asbestos cloth and paper, and endeavored to interest the Italian Government in these articles, particularly in the manufacture of asbestos paper for bank notes. They failed, but as they had obtained concessional rights from various communal authorities in the Valtellina, Val d'Aosta, and Val Susa districts, to explore and excavate the raw material, they obtained a considerable quantity, most of which was of fine quality and great tensile strength. Furse Brothers, bankers of Rome, and others, became interested in these excavations and a company was subsequently formed in Glasgow in 1871, thru the enterprise of the late Heselton R. Robson (the designer of the famous Clyde steamer, the first "Lord of the Isles") Walter MacLellan (of the well known engineering firm), David S. Cargill (the founder of the Burma Oil Company) and William Wotherspoon, all of Glasgow. The name of this company was "The Patent Asbestos Manufacture Company, Limited."

Some years previous to this, in 1857, Richard Lloyd, who had evidently heard something about asbestos fibre,

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took out a patent for an engine packing in which the use of asbestos was claimed, but there is no evidence of its having been put to practical use. A year or two later asbestos fibre of a white, flossy description was used for mixing with fire clay for gas fires, and the mineral first became generally known to the public by this use.

During the eighteen sixties, a second company had been formed under the name of Italo-English Pure Asbestos Company, Limited, with factory at Turin. Its founder was the late Sir (then Mr.) James Allport, of Midland Railway fame, who foresaw a large demand for properly manufactured asbestos articles in connection not only with steamships, but also with railways. This Company succeeded in spinning, principally by hand, a yarn from Italian asbestos fibre, which was completely freed from gritty particles or other impurities and twisted into a rope packing without any covering of cotton such as that orginially used by the Glasgow company. This marked a considerable advance, and as the "Italo-English" Company also succeeded in producing an exceptionally fine quality of millboard made at Tivoli, near Rome, for cylinder cover and other joints, considerable orders were obtained from leading railways in this country as well as from steamship owners.

Keen competition then set in between the original group of mining concession-hunters in Italy, headed by Furse Brothers, the Glasgow Company and the Italo-English Company, for the control of supplies of the raw material; for it was believed in those days that the Italian variety of asbestos was the only kind which was of real value, and the prices were being forced up to abnormal figures. This led to an amalgamation in 1879, when the United Asbestos Company (consisting of the Glasgow and Italo-English Companies and the Asbestos interests of Furse Brothers) was formed under the chairmanship of Mr. Allport. Walter MacLellan, David S. Cargill, Albert Furse and Howard Allport were the first directors. The publication of the prospectus of the United Asbestos Company attracted a considerable amount of attention to the many possible applications of asbestos in the industrial world and the capital was over-subscribed.

It is not surprising, however, that many unforseen

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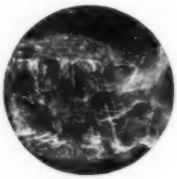

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difficulties were encountered in preparing and manufacturing a material about which comparatively little was known at that time, and which, chiefly owing to the exceptional qualities and construction of the fibre in its native state, proved to be very difficult and costly to manipulate on an extended scale. The use of ordinary textile machinery was out of the question. Considerable outlays were incurred in devising special plant to deal with the material, and many costly machines had to be successively scrapped, but much valuable pioneer work was accomplished.

Meanwhile, about 1860, deposits of asbestos were discovered in the Province of Quebec, Canada, and this discovery was most important in the history of the asbestos manufacturing industry, for it brought the source of supply of asbestos near the United States and its rapidly growing industrial plants. Without Canadian asbestos the manufacture of asbestos products in the United States would have been much retarded in its development.

While the chemical properties of this material were similar to those of the Italian fibre, there was a marked difference in their physical characteristics. The Canadian variety proved to be much easier to manipulate by machinery differing only slightly in the more important details from that which was then in ordinary use in textile factories in Lancashire.

A Dr. Irvine, one of the owners of the first deposits discovered in Quebec (which turned out to be one of the richest asbestos mining properties in Canada, and known as Johnson's) came to Europe shortly after the formation of the United Asbestos Company and endeavored to interest the chairman of that company in the Canadian material. It is believed that at that time the United Company might have acquired a third or fourth share in the Thetford deposits for a comparatively small cash payment, but besides having a profound belief in the superiority of the Italian fibre, the United Company having acquired control of all the known deposits in Italy, was too deeply committed, and Dr. Irvine's proposals, unfortunately, as subsequent events proved, were not entertained.

Dr. Irvine succeeded, however, in other directions

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and one of the first—if not the first—gentlemen to recognize the great possibilities of Canadian asbestos was the late John Bell, the founder of Bell's Asbestos Company Ltd. To Mr. Bell belonged the distinction of being the first to succeed in spinning Canadian asbestos, a process which thru collaboration with an expert of Lancashire cotton spinners, Turner Brothers, was ultimately developed to a state of perfection.

Thru the efforts of Mr. Bell the British Admiralty adopted asbestos packing for use in the Navy, and his asbestos factory in Southward Street being unequal to the demands upon it, he made arrangements with Turner Brothers under which they undertook to manufacture asbestos goods to his requirements for a period of years. In course of time this arrangement came to an end and Turner Brothers were then free to enter the open market in competition with Bell's and the United Companies.

In 1909 Bell's Asbestos Company, Limited, and the United Asbestos Company Limited, were amalgamated and still later, in 1928, a further amalgamation took place between those companies and Turner Brothers. Thus began the manufacture of asbestos products by what is now the largest asbestos firm in the world—Turner-Newall, Ltd.

Brake Lining Sales

Sales of brake linings and clutch facings by United States Manufacturers during 1934 totaled $17,161,000, an increase of 13½% over the previous year when sales were $15,120,000, according to a report released by the Brake Lining Manufacturers' Association, Inc.

Sales for the industry in 1934 showed an increase of 26% compared with sales during 1932, the low year of the depression, but were only 59% of the 1929 volume. The Association indicated that the improvement since 1932 is due, largely, to the increase in automobile production.

Asbestos Lighter

By Stephen Porter Lathrop

The rather general use of charcoal in Cuba for cooking and other purposes recently suggested to an American living in Habana an idea resulting in the establishment of a little manufacturing business that would have grown into a sizable affair if it hadn't been for the continual state of revolution now gripping the island.

The idea was an asbestos lighter to be used to start charcoal fires. They were manufactured in Habana and put on the market in growing quantities. The ultimate consumer took kindly to the new idea but as so often happens in those little countries with unstable governments, continual bombings, uprisings, killings and so on soon made its effect felt on the infant manufacturing industry. Large orders were placed by several wholesale distributors who could and would put the new article all over the island. Before delivery could be made some trouble would arise that would curtail the distributor's activities for the time at least and the order would be cancelled.

The lighter was made out of a piece of asbestos rope one inch in diameter and about two and three-eighths inches long. This length of asbestos rope was bound with quarter inch mesh wire netting to give a protective covering to the asbestos. A twisted wire handle finished the article, the wire being looped around the asbestos and twisted tightly so as to prevent slipping. The other end of the handle was finished with a tin disc, in the center of which there was a small hole which could be used to hang up the lighter.

To use the lighter was simple. Alcohol was poured on the asbestos end, after which it was lighted. The lighted end was then thrust into the charcoal and allowed to remain there until the charcoal caught fire when it was

removed and the fire extinguished either by beating out or with a bit of water or sand. The life of the lighter was indefinite.

They sold at retail for twenty cents each, Cuban money, which is the same as the American dollar. The wholesale price was seven cents each, in quantities, from the manufacturer. The wholesaler, in turn, sold to the retailers for twelve cents each in quantities, thus allowing the retailers a profit of eight cents each.

In the short time that they were marketed they had an excellent reception. Stores thruout the island took them on and found the public liked them. House to house agents were put out and they found a brisk demand. Almost anything at a low price, twenty cents especially, sells in Cuba. They have a coin there, the peseta, which is twenty cents. One of the largest drug houses, selling wholesale all over the island put in a large order but labor trouble forced a cancellation of this and other orders. It is believed that the idea may be taken up again later, if, when and as Cuba gets down to normality.

Emergency Preparations From Asbestos

By F. R. Cozzens

No industry requires greater ingenuity than does the production of crude oil and gas. Producing equipment is generally located in isolated districts, miles from supply stations, and all emergencies must be met by the workers themselves, usually with materials available on the job. Many of the remedies compounded by workers to meet these conditions have formed the basis for scores of modern industrial products. Others will follow, and it is interesting to note thru a recent survey that more than sixty per cent of all field-made preparations contain asbestos in some form as the principal ingredient.

The most common preparation found on oil-field jobs is "Tar Batter" which is made from short-fibre asbestos, lime, and coal tar, mixed into a paste. This material is

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poured around pipe connections where steam and excess moisture render other insulation impractical. Where fire risk is great, water-cement replaces the coal tar. Almost as common is a mixture of crude parafin, asbestos fibre, and soap, which is always kept in the vat where drilling bits are cooled and tempered after dressing. Another preparation is long-fibre asbestos pressed into rolls and soaked in oil. This is placed over exposed bearings on the drilling rig and is often used as emergency packing.

A drilling-crew must be on the job in fair weather and foul, and on shallow wells, shelter is seldom provided. The worker makes his own by treating canvas of the required size to several coatings of asbestos roofing-cement. An inside liner of building paper, also painted, completes the job. He works at night by the light of "yellow dogs" or metal containers filled with crude oil. These containers have two spouts, in which asbestos wicking is used. His emergency torch is a short length of asbestos matting, applied to a stick and dipped in oil.

While an oil or gas well is being drilled thru the sand fire risk is unusually great, and as a preventative, a mixture of short fibre asbestos and sand or sawdust is spread over the derrick floor. An asbestos mat is usually provided for the forge, where fire must be kept for dressing bits, etc., but if such a covering is not available an emergency mat is made by soaking a strip of burlap of the required length in asbestos roofing paint. Both inside and outside surfaces are then sprinkled with asbestos fibre and allowed to dry. Another emergency preparation commonly used while a well is being drilled thru the sand is a wadding of asbestos fibre soaked in salt-water and lime. This is especially effective in controlling gas fires at the casing head. After completion, asbestos products still play a very important part in packing the nitroglycerin or gelatin "shots." Also again in fitting out the well for production.

These emergency measures are prepared mostly from odds and ends easily obtained in the locality, and are not meant to replace commercial asbestos products. They serve requirements where a regular product is not available, and especially do they create crude formulas for future development.

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A Patent Law Covering Price Maintenance By Rehandlers

As most of our readers know, the Federal Trade Commission, operating under the Clayton and other Anti-trust laws, has always frowned upon primary sellers requiring price maintenance by rehandlers.

During the month of May the State of New York passed a law requiring price maintenance by rehandlers of branded or trade-marked articles, and we understand that several other States are considering similar legislation.

It is quite likely that many of our readers will be interested in reading this law and it is therefore quoted below. Note Subdivision No. 3 which definitely states that the act shall not apply to any contract or agreement between producers or between wholesalers or between retailers as to the sale or resale prices.

The law reads as follows:

CHAPTER 976

An act to protect trade mark owners, distributors and the public against injurious and uneconomic practices in the distribution of articles of standard quality under a distinguished trade mark, brand or name

Became a law May 17, 1935, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Subdivision 1. No contract relating to the sale or resale of a commodiy which bears, or the label or content of which bears, the trade mark, brand or name of the producer or owner of such commodity and which is in fair and open competition with commodities of the same general class produced by others shall be deemed in violation of any law of the state of New York by reason of any of the following provisions which may be contained in such contract:

(a) That the buyer will not resell such commodity except at the price stipulated by the vendor.

(b) That the vendee or producer require in delivery to whom he may resell such commodity to agree that he will not, in turn, resell except at the price stipulated by such vendor or by such vendee.

2. Such provisions in any contract shall be deemed to con-

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tain or imply conditions that such commodity may be resold without reference to such agreement in the following cases:

(a) In closing out the owner's stock for the purpose of discontinuing delivering any such commodity.

(b) When the goods are damaged or deteriorated in quality, and notice is given to the public thereof.

(c) By any officer acting under the orders of any court.

Section 2. Willfully and knowingly advertising, offering for sale or selling any commodity at less than the price stipulated in any contract entered into pursuant to the provision of section one of this act, whether the person so advertising, offering for sale or selling is or is not a party to such contract, is unfair competition and is actionable at the suit of any person damaged thereby.

Section 3. This act shall not apply to any contract or agreement between producers or between wholesalers or between retailers as to the sale or resale prices.

Section 4. The following terms, as used in this act, are hereby defined as follows: "Producer" means grower, baker, maker, manufacturer or publisher. "Commodity" means any subject of commerce.

Section 5. If any provision of this act is declared unconstitutional it is the intent of the legislature that the remaining portions thereof shall not be affected but that such remaining portions remain in full force and effect.

Section 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

Automobile Production

Automobile Production for the first six months of 1935 showed a total for both the United States and Canada of 2,373,471, or 2,262,144 for the United States and 111,327 for Canada. In 1934 the same period — a total of 1,796,347, or 1,714,263 in the U. S. A. and 82,084 in Canada.

Total production for the entire year of 1934 was only 2,869,963 for the two countries — 2,753,111 for the U. S. A. and 116,852 for Canada.

The June 1935 figures were a total of 377,065 (or 361,320 for U. S. A. and 15,745 for Canada) which were slightly under the May figures — 385,492, or 364,727 for the U. S. A. and 20,765 for Canada.

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Now for the first time, it is possible for a vehicle operator to have before him at all times visual proof of the condition of his brakes. TestABrak is a simple compact instrument and can be installed permanently on the steering wheel post of passenger cars, trucks and buses. It indicates whether the brakes are in a safe, doubtful or dangerous condition. It also records the approximate distance required to stop, at speeds of 20, 30 and 40 miles per hour, and this record may be read at any time after the test is made. The test can be made at any time or any place.

The Allbestos King Pin TestABrak has been calibrated and checked with a well known standard make of decelerometer, used by State Highway patrol officers. It is easy to read — no calculations; easy to install — no bulbs, wires, cables. Attractive; sturdy.

This instrument will not only make vehicle operators more brake conscious, but will cause them to keep their brakes in proper adjustment and to get them relined when necessary. Which means more business for the brake lining industry.

Every ninety-nine men have to have another one to help them make a living.—*Henry Ford.*

Little Lessons in Selling

Your Best Friends Won't Tell You

By John T. Bartlett

Incredible as it may seem, I once saw a salesman extract a toothpick from his pocket and with it, absently as he talked, chisel wax from one of his ears!

Here are some other "horrible" things I have seen salesmen do:-

Pick their teeth with a fingernail.

Scratch portions of their anatomy which, in polite society, are always left alone.

Spit on the floor.

Set out to date, more or less successfully, office or sales girls.

Use profanity and vulgar words in the presence of ladies.

Stare at the birthmark on the prospect's forehead; or at the razor-cut on his cheek, at a cluttered desk, or at a woman employee's calves.

Chew gum while interviewing a prospect.

Space forbids an enumeration of the literally hundreds of ways in which salesmen can grievously offend the canons of etiquette and good taste. And the strange thing is that tho prospects notice the offensive things, and are distressed by them, their own sense of politeness keeps them silent. Consequence—the salesman goes on repeating his offense, day after day; and, such is the psychology of habits, perhaps his offenses increase in number.

"Your best friend won't tell you!" So the advertising of a famous mouth and throat preparation reads. It behooves every salesman to direct the microscope of self examination upon himself constantly—to catch himself when he slips, and appoint a mental censor whose duty it is to prevent recurrences.

It isn't necessary to study a book of etiquette—tho every salesman should own one. One's own good instincts should tell him when a practice is offensive, with the result that one's conduct and demeanor comes near to being 100% right, constantly.

MARKET CONDITIONS

General Business.

"Trade and industrial reports during July have been better than even the optimists have looked for," says the National City Bank's August letter. "The month is not expected as a rule to provide any eventful business developments, other than the Fall merchandise openings, and after the good showing made by the industries during the first half year a considerable let-down in the mid-Summer season would not have been surprising. Also, the confusion as to the legislative program supplies an unfavorable background for business, discouraging plans for expansion and new enterprise.

"Despite these handicaps seasonal recession is less evident than usual, and optimism as to the Fall outlook obviously has the upper hand."

Asbestos. Raw Material.

The increased demand for raw asbestos has necessitated the opening of the Vimy Ridge Mine and the Black Lake Mine. It is almost five years since the Black Lake Mine shut down.

A decided improvement in the demand for asbestos is indicated in all directions, with prices remaining unchanged.

Asbestos. Manufactured Products.

Textiles. Volume continues passably satisfactory, with prices remaining firm. Costs have not decreased since wages and hours remain practically unchanged from Code conditions.

Brake Lining. Sales of brake lining and clutch facings during June showed a marked decrease from May, according to reports from various manufacturers in the industry.

For the first six months of the year sales have been running, generally, slightly above 1934 figures and there is every expectation that the improvement over 1934 will continue for the balance of the year.

An increasing demand for the better quality brake linings has been strongly in evidence thruout the first half

of the year. Few price changes have been made altho the increasing costs of raw materials has had the tendency to strengthen prices.

Insulation. High Pressure. Volume of supply continues to exceed demand. No appreciable betterment in heavy industries. Substantially no change in the past two or three months.

Insulation. Low Pressure. In this market prices show a downward trend with demand still very light. There is hope, however, that both prices and demand will improve during the next thirty days.

Paper and Millboard. Volume in these markets is below normal with prices, however, holding fairly firm.

Asbestos Cement Products. Sales of asbestos cement shingles continue at a very satisfactory rate to the producers and at this particular season practically all manufacturers find themselves pressed for deliveries on certain types of shingles, particularly sidings. Prospects are excellent for continued good business thruout the fall months and as a result prices are firm.

There is also a noticeable increase in the demand for industrial products such as corrugated and flat sheets, as well as for the various types of asbestos wallboard.

The above represent the opinions of various men in close touch with the markets. Send us your ideas and observations of market conditions in the various asbestos lines.

The Sorption of Water By Asbestos Fibre

Those interested in the above subject will be glad to read the pamphlet issued by the National Research Council of Canada under the above title, and also a second one "The Effect of Sorbed Water on the Physical Properties of Asbestos and other Fibres, with Special Reference to Resilience."

These two pamphlets are in the possession of "ASBESTOS" and we will be glad to lend them to our readers. They were written by L. M. Pidgeon and A. vanWinsen in collaboration and are quite technical in character.

Both pamphlets are illustrated by tables, graphs, etc.

CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

HAS THE FEDERAL HOUSING ACT HELPED?

From news issued weekly by the Federal Housing Administration, the FHA program, National Housing Day, the National Housing Act and the other affiliated movements have done much for the Construction Industry.

Here are a few of the reports received thru this source:

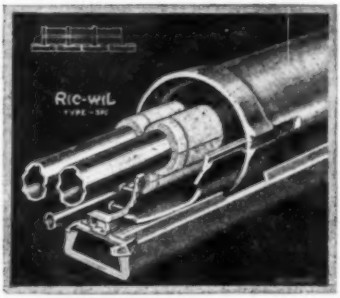
During the second quarter of this year, ending June 30th, building permits showed an increase of 50 per cent over the corresponding period in 1934, according to a special analysis made of building permit reports from more than 750 identical cities to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. In April, May and June the totals accumulated were the highest reached since 1931. Residence construction took the lead over other types of building. Gains of more than 100 per cent were noted in each of the three thirty day periods.

The public is becoming air-conditioned minded. Air conditioning is becoming so universal that the retail store, restaurant, hotel or office building without it suffers in comparison with those that, in the hot days of summer, provide an indoor atmosphere of cool, clear invigorating freshness. Lack of cash or credit has been the main reason why many merchants and other proprietors of businesses catering to the public have not already installed air conditioning. The amended National Housing Act now provides the means by which they can finance this improvement.

The 3,904 model homes alone, which were begun on National Housing Day—June 15th—will represent from $23,000,000 to $25,000,000 worth of business to the building industry. This expenditure, together with the millions being spent for modernization by property owners and for new construction by others as a result of the activities of the Federal Housing Administration, is proving an important factor toward reviving the lagging building industry.

But the question that interests the Asbestos Industry, and particularly the insulating contracting part of that Industry is: "Has the FHA benefitted the Insulation Industry?" To get down to brass tacks, "How has the FHA benefitted your business—meaning your own particular company?" This question is addressed to every insulation contractor who reads it. Will you not tell us just what benefits you have derived from the various

The Ric-wiL Company is not in the contracting business, and has no subsidiaries in competition with you.



Besides various designs of standard Tile Conduit —Ric-wiL makes two Heavy Duty Types—Super-Strength Tile and also Cast Iron, providing great physical strength for supporting traffiic loads.

Why Ric-wiL is *the* Approved Underground Conduit System

- Adequate external under-drain to keep lines and insulation dry.
- Minimum number of pieces to handle and joints to cement.
- Easy, fool-proof assembly—reduced labor time.
- Adaptable to any pipe covering of your own choice.
- Various materials and types to meet any conditions.
- A complete service including installation instructions and, if desired, engineering supervision.

Write for complete Bulletin 32.

The Ric-wiL Co., 1562 Union Trust Bldg., Cleveland, O.
New York San Francisco Chicago
Agents in principal cities.

Ric-wiL Dry-paC Waterproof Asbestos Insulation is suggested for economy and efficiency

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

RIC-WIL

CONDUIT SYSTEMS FOR UNDERGROUND STEAM PIPES

modernization and housing movements? If your particular town and the various building trades in it have joined in promoting the cause of construction, we would like to have the whole story, and particularly the part your company played in getting the results.

BUILDING

The construction industry in June turned in a higher contract volume than was shown for any other month since March 1934 when activity under the PWA program was tapering from its peak. According to figures from F. W. Dodge Corporation, June contracts for total construction in the 37 eastern states amounted to $148,005,200. This represented a gain of almost 18 per cent over the total for May and almost 17 per cent over the volume for June of last year.

Of the June, 1935 total, residential building amounted to $49,832,600; this was more than 10 per cent greater than the total for May and almost twice the volume reported in June, 1934. In fact, the June residential building total was greater than was shown for any single month since October, 1931. Nonresidential building awards in June amounted to $59,035,800, while contracts for heavy engineering projects—chiefly highways, bridges, and the like—totaled $39,136,800 in June.

BOGER COTTON COMPANY
Land Title Building Philadelphia, Pa.

Specialists in Cotton for Asbestos Work Over 40 Years

Correspondence Solicited

Asbestos—to Some It Means Anything Made Therefrom

When the good old general public wants prices on wooden desks for instance, do they ask for prices on wood?

And yet if they wish a price on asbestos millboard they more often than not ask for prices on asbestos.

This phenomena has been observed a number of times even in the few calls that we get for prices on various asbestos products. It was demonstrated again a few days ago when we were called on the telephone by a man who asked if we could give him prices on asbestos. We told him we did not sell asbestos but that if he would tell us what kind of asbestos he wanted we probably could tell him where he could get it. A conversation something like this followed:

The Man (much surprised): I want asbestos. Are there different kinds?

The Editor (of "ASBESTOS") There are Asbestos Crudes and Fibres of various kinds, and there are also various asbestos manufactured products, such as asbestos paper, brake lining, etc. For what do you wish to use the material?

The Man: I want to put it back of a boiler.

The Editor: Oh, you wish a sheet or board made of asbestos to put on the wall back of a boiler to prevent fire?

The Man: Yes, that's it.

The Editor: Then you probably want asbestos millboard or asbestos cement board. I suggest you telephone so-and-so and so-and-so (naming manufacturers of asbestos materials who have Philadelphia Offices) tell them just how you wish to use it and they will be able to supply the right material for your purpose.

It seems that if the public realized the large number of asbestos products made from asbestos and how they were used, a huge potential market for various asbestos products might be uncovered.

ASBESTOS

Africa (Rhodesia)

(Statistics published by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines)

	May 1935 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Bulawayo District		
Nil Desperandum (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co., Ltd.)	277.40	£4,388 11 ..
Shabanie (Rho. Gen. Asb. Corp., Ltd.)	2,130.43	33,374 ... 7
Victoria District		
D. S. O. (Mashaba Rhodesian Asb. Corp., Ltd.)	30.00	375 .... ..
King & Gath's (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp., Ltd.)	422.02	8,675 15 ..
Gwelo District		
Sausajen (George King)	24.00	71 12 6
	2,883.85	£46,884 19 1
May 1934	*2,725.57*	*£34,292 8 9*

Canada

(Statistics published by Bureau of Mines, Province of Quebec)

	June 1934 Tons (2000 lbs.)	June 1935 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Fibre	13,719	15,316

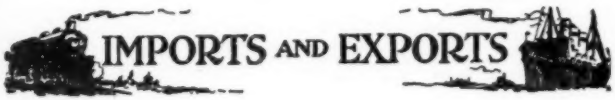
	2nd Quarter 1934 1934 Tons (2000 lbs.)	2nd Quarter 1935 1935 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Crude (Nos. 1 and 2)	485	574
Milled (Nos. 3, 4 and 5)	18,710	24,812
Milled (Nos. 6 and 7)	18,297	19,851
By-Products (sand, gravel, etc.)	37,492 1,130	45,237 955

Africa (Union of South)

(Statistics published by Dept. of Mines and Industries, U. of S. A.)

	May[1] 1934 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	May[1] 1935 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Transvaal				
Amosite	249.55	£2,493	390.60	£3,963
Chrysotile	823.60	10,414	1,139.40	11,108
Cape				
Blue	244.39	4,621	186.44	3,209
	1,317.54	£17,528	1,716.44	£18,280

[1]April figures because of some delay have not yet been received, but will be published in a later issue.



Imports into U. S. A.
(Figures published by U. S. Dept. of Commerce)

Unmanufactured Asbestos

	May 1934 Tons (2240 lbs.)	May 1935 Tons (2240 lbs.)
Africa (Br. S.)	329	.....
Canada	8,238	9,997
Cyprus, Malta & Gozo	89	393
Italy	2	37
Soviet Union (Russia)	206	450
United Kingdom	1	1
	8,865	10,878
Value	*$341,845*	*$382,538*

Tabulation of Crudes:

Crude (Africa — Br. S.)	329	.....
Crude (Canada)	88	97
Crude (Italy)	2	4
Crude (Russia)	206	..
Crude (United Kingdom)	1	1
Mill Fibre (Canada)	3,669	3,846
Mill Fibre (Russia)	.....	450
Lower Grades (Canada)	4,481	6,054
Lower Grades (Cyprus, Malta & Gozo)	89	393
Lower Grades (Italy)	.....	33
	8,865	10,878

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	May 1934 Value	May 1935 Value
Austria	$ 708	$ 57
Belgium	3,666	1,008
Germany	3,367	173
Italy	.....	345
Japan	.....	7
United Kingdom	.....	4.539
Canada	.....	8
	$7,741	$6,137

Exports from U. S. A.

During May 1935, 21 tons of Unmanufactured Asbestos, valued at $2,767 were exported; compared with 157 tons valued at $7,312 in May 1934.

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	May 1934		May 1935	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Paper, Mlbd. and Rlbd.	89,149	$6,378	125,543	$10,234
Pipe Covg. and Cement	199,003	7,614	76,700	3,829
Textiles, Yarn & Pkg.	118,402	48,337	90,218	50,416
Brake Lining—				
Molded and semi-molded	.....	58,060	.....	54,155
Not molded	160,133[1]	26,139	120,753[1]	21,536
Magnesia and Mfrs. of	265,518	16,517	116,639	10,647
Asbestos Roofing	12[2]	187	4,536[2]	13,002
Other Manufactures	127,072	10,781	89,187	11,403

[1]Lin. ft. [2]Sqs.

Imports and Exports by England

Imports of Raw Marterial:

	June 1934		June 1935	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
From Africa (Rhodesia)	1,267	£25,753	1,279	£30,137
From Africa (Union of So.)	379	6,672	1,245	16,238
From Australia	.....	.....	3	38
From Canada	224	4,984	656	7,775
From Cyprus	11	78	.....	.....
From Germany	....	13	.....	.....
From Italy	.....	.....	5	273
From Soviet Union (Russia)	374	6,078	202	4,402
From Switzerland	.....	.....	.....	2
From U. S. of America	72	1,027	22	125
	2,327	£44,605	3,412	£58,990

Exports of Asbestos Manufactures:

	June 1934		June 1935	
	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value
To Irish Free State	7,535	£5,123	4,162	£3,861
To British India	6,119	9,363	2,450	5,996
To Australia	476	3,564	1,012	4,589
To Other British Countries	9,872	18,243	12,202	20,529
To Netherlands	1,321	4,967	799	3,166
To Belgium	538	2,881	305	2,632
To France	484	3,085	630	2,757
To Italy	519	5,187	381	2,998
To Other Foreign Countries	9,924	30,810	9,922	30,744
	36,788	£83,223	31,863	£77,272

ASBESTOS

Exports of Raw Asbestos From Canada

(Figures by Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	June 1934		June 1935	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	81	$5,130	358	$18,198
United States	3,260	157,714	3,934	199,186
Australia	22	1,500	139	7,148
Belgium	75	3,750	206	8,360
France	86	4,550	335	24,162
Germany	510	36,066	894	75,447
Italy	30	1,790	....	....
Japan	3,563	128,425	4,809	171,284
Netherlands	132	4,301	86	4,027
Spain	.....	.... .	89	4,468
	7,759	$343,226	10,850	$512,280
Sand and Waste—				
United Kingdom	15	$ 220	100	$ 2,130
United States	4,687	77,631	6,943	113,573
Australia	....	.....	1	22
British India	....	.....	60	720
Argentina	....	.....	15	148
France	60	1,035	30	660
Germany	203	4,114	126	2,687
Netherlands	122	2,672	151	3.168
	5,087	$85,672	7,426	$123,108
	12,846	*$428,898*	*18,276*	*$635,388*

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

			July 1935		
	Par.	Div.	Low	High	Last
Asbestos Corpn. (Com.) New V. T.	np	–	12⅛	13¼	13¼
Carey (Com.)	100	–	No Sales		
Carey (Pfd.)	100	6	80	80	80
Certainteed (Com.)	np	–	4⅛	6⅜	6¼
Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	7	28	49¾	47¾
Garlock Packing (Com.)	np	–	26⅜	28½	28¼
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	–	52	65½	65½
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	7	121	125½	125
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	1.00	18¼	20½	19½
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	1	59	67	67
Thermoid (Com.)	np	–	4	4⅝	4⅝
Thermoid (Pfd.)	100	–	29	34	34

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

Birthdays. Our birthday list this month contains the following names:

C. H. Carlough, President, Carolina Asbestos Co., August 20th.
F. P. Kuchenbecker, President, Asbestos & Magnesia Materials Co., August 23rd.
J. Gillmur Tyson, President, American Asbestos Co., August 25th.
Harrison S. Sweet, Manager, Oneida Plant, Mohawk Asbestos Shingles, Inc., August 28th.
W. D. Crumpton, W. D. Crumpton & Co., August 29th.
Matthew Balich, President, Matthew Balich Corp., August 29th.
A. W. Swartz, President, Linear Packing & Rubber Co., August 31st.
J. A. Lunn, Vice President, Multibestos Company, September 6th.
E. Schaaf-Regelman, September 11th.
B. Marcuse, President, Canadian Asbestos Co., September 11th.

To all these gentlemen we extend congratulations and best wishes.

L. W. Clarke has severed his connection with Robert A. Keasbey Co., effective July 31st.

Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos Co., Ltd. According to the S. A. Mining & Engineering Journal, the directors of the Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos Co., Ltd., state that, since their communication of 5th February last, the progressive developments carried out by the mine manager, Mr. Macintyre, continue to be satisfactory, notwithstanding the rainy season, which has been abnormal and has delayed production. This handicap, however, has been largely offset, as, instead of attempting to force up production in order to attain previous estimates, the manager has been pressing forward the work of removing the overburden, thereby opening up an extensive area of the known fibre-bearing rock which development should materially assist in maintaining a steady supply of cobs to the mill. The samples of No. 5 Grade forwarded to England and the Continent met with general approval by the trade. In consequence the necessary additions to the mill referred to in Mr. Macintyre's report dated 9th January, 1935, for the production of this grade, were put in hand and are now practically completed. Furthermore, owing to its high standard, the selling price which was anticipated for this grade has been considerably increased. In the opinion of the directors this development will produce a most satisfactory addition to the Company's revenue. During the past three months 100 tons of asbestos fibre have been sold and a further 100 tons have been contracted for forward delivery. Additional forward contracts are offering which will be accepted as soon as production warrants.

The Cape Asbestos Co Limited

Morley House 26-30 Holborn Viaduct London E.C.1

Factory, Barking, Essex

BLUE ASBESTOS

The World's largest producers of Blue Crocidolite invite your inquiries on their "Cape" quality. Unexcelled for:-

TEXTILES & PACKINGS

Yarns, Cloths and Packings made from Blue Asbestos are Acid-Resisting, of great strength and stand high temperatures.

ASBESTOS-CEMENT

Blue Asbestos, with its natural affinity for cement, is the ideal material in all wet processes of Asbestos Cement Manufacture. It speeds production through quicker drying and its natural "roughness".

ELECTRIC WELDING

In the form of Yarn, fibre or powder Blue Asbestos is the ideal flux for electric arc Welding.

We are suppliers of blue yarns, cloths, millboard, rope and processed fibres.

AMOSITE

Amosite Fibre owing to its great length, bulkiness and cheapness is unexcelled alone or in combination with other fibres for:-

85% MAGNESIA INSULATION

Great success has been achieved with our latest specialty:-

100% AMOSITE INSULATION

AGENTS:

United States and Possessions
ARNOLD W. KOEHLER, Jr.
369 Lexington Ave., NEW YORK CITY
Telephone: Caledonia 5-4044

ASBESTOS

Johns-Manville Corporation. Report for Second Quarter has been issued by Johns-Manville Corporation and shows the following:

	2nd Quarter 1934 (ending June 30, 1934)	2nd Quarter 1935 (ending June 30, 1935)
Sales	$6,897,886.08	$8,325,170.83
Less Mfg. Cost, Selling & Adm. Expense	6,152,569.52	7,210,953.83
Profit or **Loss** before depr., depletion and income taxes	745,316.56	1,114,217.00
Less Depr. and Depletion	472,299.83	455,398.98
Profit or **Loss** after Depr. & Depletion	273,016.73	658,818.02
Less Income Tax Accrual	23,080.12	107,383.65
Profit or **Loss** after Inc. Tax Ac.	249,936.61	551,434.37
Earnings or **Loss** per Common Share	.16	.56

	First 6 months of 1934 (ending June 30, 1934)	First 6 months of 1935 (ending June 30, 1935)
Sales	$11,653,675.90	14,772,586.24
Less Mfg. Cost, Selling & Adm. Expense	10,527,349.33	12,908,827.16
Profit or **Loss** before depr., depletion and income taxes	1,126,326.57	1,863,759.08
Less Depr. and Depletion	929,390.89	901,994.56
Profit or **Loss** after Depr. & Depletion	196,935.68	961,764.52
Less Income Tax Accrual	23,080.12	163,751.96
Profit or **Loss** after Inc. Tax Ac.	173,855.56	798,012.56
Earnings or **Loss** per Common Share	.12	.71

Articles on Asbestos subjects appearing in recent issues of the India Rubber Journal are: Asbestos used in Special Quenching Operations in the June 29th issue; Asbestos for Ships' Cabins in the July 6th issue; Safeguards in the Asbestos Factory in the July 13th issue.

Emsco Asbestos Co., of Downey, Calif., announces Engineered Rotary Brake Lining in sets, a development of major importance in oil drilling operations. In other words this is a brake lining for oil drilling. This new type of lining is said to eliminate scoring without excessive drum wear.

ASBESTOS

Asbestos Covering & Textile Co., Boston, Mass. Fire broke out in the warehouse of this company on Monday, August 5, causing $10,000 damage. The warehouse is located at 24 Waverly street, Cambridge, and in it the Company has its stock of asbestos, magnesia and rock wool products. Cause of the fire is unknown. Altho the fire itself was confined to the warehouse floor, asbestos textiles and other materials were destroyed by water from the sprinkler system.

PATENTS

Packing for Pistons. No. 2,003,769. Granted on June 4th to George Christenson, Plainfield, N. J., assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City. Application May 4, 1932. Serial No. 609,156.

Described as in the combination of a cylinder provided with a head, piston movable therein and piston packing means, the improvement including piston packing means comprising a cup-shaped, shape retaining member, disposed between the piston and the head of the cylinder and provided with an outwardly extending flange and an independent annular packing element supported by the said flange in compacting contact with the wall of the cylinders.

Permanent Mold Manufacture. No. 2,003,864. Granted on June 11th to Leo F. Nock, Elyria, Ohio. Application April 17, 1930. Serial No. 445,087.

Described as the process of producing permanent molds comprising successively forming, in suitable material, complementary mold patterns, forming plastic mold elements from each pattern, pouring molten metal of low melting point and negligible coefficient of thermo-expansion into the mold elements, and applying to the resultant articles of low melting point metal, a plastic material comprising a high percentage of a heat resistant fibrous material, such as asbestos, to form molds, and then casting complementary, non-ferrous metallic permanent mold elements, by pouring molten non-ferrous metal into molds so produced.

Method and Apparatus for Impregnating Brake Linings. No. 2,004,267. Granted on June 11th to Carl P. Brockway, Ridgewood, N. J., assignor to Worldbestos Corporation, Paterson, N. J. Application December 29, 1930. Serial No. 505,253.

Described as in apparatus of a class described, the combination of a trough means for maintaining liquid at a pre-determined level in said trough, and means for guiding a continuous strip through said trough including a treatment roller mounted for free rotation with its lower part beneath said pre-determined level and having intersecting passages at its surface to provide a communication between the body of liquid in the trough and the inner surface of the strip as it passes around the bottom of the roller, plural, approximately over a top friction surface lying between said intersections.

Cementitious Sheet. No. 2,004,935. Granted on June 18th, to Rene Dorn and Martin Willis, New Orleans, La., application April 28, 1932. Serial No. 607,970.

Described as a corrugated structural sheet made from a pulp containing cementitious material in which the form of the cross sections of the finished sheet is substantially the same as that in which the pulp was deposited, whereby the pulp is undisturbed and the sheet is relatively free from internal stresses.

Apparatus for the Manufacture of Cementitious Sheet. No. 2,004,936. Granted on June 18th to Rene Dorn and Martin Willis, New Orleans, La. Application January 16, 1934. Serial No. 706,814.

Described as a hopper comprising opposite side walls, each adapted to reciprocate, one end of each of said walls being arranged with respect to the adjacent end of the other of said walls, so as to define an opening therebetween through which to issue material from said hopper.

Article of Manufacture. No. 2,005,304. Granted on June 18th to Edward A. Toohey, Somerville, N. J., assignor to Johns-Manville, New York City. Application July 30, 1932. Serial No. 626,493.

Thermal insulation comprising a plurality of composited soft sheets of wool felt having discontinuous irregularities of surface of some of the said sheets forming voids between adjacent sheets, the adjacent sheets being collapsed upon each other, whereby there is minimized the circulation of air between the voids defined by two adjacent sheets.

Heat Insulation Material. No. 2,005,356. Granted on June 18th to Edward A. Toohey and Archibald Hughes, Somerville, N. J., assignors to Johns-Manville Corporation. Application August 4, 1927. Serial No. 210,716.

Method of preparing fibrous heat insulating material, characterized by depositing in powdered form upon the fibrous wall in loose aggregated arrangement a heat liquefiable innately water repellent material and thereafter extending said deposit by heating the deposited material conserving said loose aggregation during and after the formation of said deposit.

Material and Article Containing Fibre. No. 2,006,392. Granted on July 2nd to Harold W. Greider. Wyoming, Ohio, and Marion F. Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio. Assignors to Philip Carey Mfg. Co. Application April 10, 1933. Serial No. 665,378.

Described as composite sheet material of hard, semi-rigid and heat resistant character, which comprises a layer containing mineral fibre, said fibre being disposed in a waterlaid, felted and compacted sheet and being permeated with a hard heat resisting bonding material and a surface layer which is substantially free of mineral fibre and which is substantially free of and is substantially impermeable to the bonding material used for permeating said layer containing mineral fibre.

Gasket. No. 2,006,381. Granted on July 2nd to Claude B. Bailey, Wyandotte, Mich., assignor to McCord Radiator and Mfg.

Co., Detroit, Mich. Application September 9, 1931. Serial No. 549,602. Description upon request.

Method of Coloring Sheeted Asbestos Cement Composition Material and the like. No. 2,007,411. Granted on July 9th to Karel Sticha, Hradec Kralove, Czechoslovakia. Application June 20, 1934. Serial No. 731,572. In Czechoslovakia June 22, 1933.

Described as the method of coloring Asbestos Cement sheeted composition material which consists in coloring homogeneously a mix of asbestos cement, reducing said mix to sheet form and then applying aqueous color solutions to the said material while still in the wet condition, and prior to making up the required thickness of sheet by lapped rolling in a known manner.

Water and Weatherproofing Magnesia Cement. No. 2,008,034. Granted on July 16th to Fred Ottman, Jersey City, N. J. Application March 26, 1934. Serial No. 717,425.

Described as a method of preparing an emulsion to be used in making magnesia cement consisting in first pepticizing insoluble metallic soap cold in a small quantity of a fatty oil intermingling therewith a solution of a metallic salt intended to act as a binder for the cement and a suitable emulsifying agent well agitated and finally adding to the emulsion so obtained a small amount of a caustic alkali with resumed agitation to act as a stabilizer for the emulsion.

TRADE MARKS

This information is supplied by the National Trade Mark Co., Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C., who will conduct free of charge an advance search on any trade mark our readers may contempate adopting.

Lighthouse. Serial No. 364,219. The Beldam Packing & Rubber Co., Ltd., London, England. Filed Apr. 26, 1935. For engine and machinery packings made of asbestos and/or canvas with rubber and/or metal, used for preventing the escape of steam or other fluid or vapor between the working parts, and for inserting between stationary joints. Passed on July 16th.

Excelite. Serial No. 364,220. The Beldam Packing & Rubber Co., Ltd., London, England. Filed Apr. 26, 1935. For engine and machinery packings and jointings made of asbestos. Passed July 16th.

The secretary of the Asbestos Contractors' National Association reports that a questionnaire has recently been sent out to all members regarding a plan of reorganization of the association. Most of the replies received to date favor the new plan and a meeting will be held as soon as possible to take action on same. The most important features of the plan of reorganization provide for a better representation for local associations and a more simplified form of dues.

THIS AND THAT

A good general article on "Asbestos—the Magic Mineral" appears in the July number of The Power Specialist, published by Johns-Manville.

We understand that this is the first of six articles to appear in the J. M. Power Specialist dealing with asbestos and asbestos products.

One of our readers not only likes "ASBESTOS" but has been kind enough to write us telling us so. He says:

"I have just finished reading the July issue of "ASBESTOS" and as I did so the thought occurred to me just how much pleasure we derive from your publication.

"It contains information so valuable to all in our industry and is a real source of pleasure.

"We do want to express our appreciation to you and to say that each month we look forward to receiving "ASBESTOS"."

Well—if he got half the pleasure from reading "ASBESTOS" as we did from reading his letter!!

A new product recently put on the market by Johns-Manville is Johns-Manville Transite Walls, described as an interior office partition that combines all the desirable features of movable partitions with the warmth and privacy of permanent walls.

The product is really Johns-Manville asbestos cement transite combined with an ingenious construction method to produce a partition of extreme durability and flexibility. Descriptive booklet will be supplied by Johns-Manville upon request.

At the recent annual meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials, held in Detroit, Mich., H. S. Vassar, Laboratory Engineer, Public Service Electric & Gas Co., Irvington, N. J., was elected President. A. E. White, Professor of Metallurgical Engineering and Director, Department of Engineering Research, University of Michigan, was elected Vice President.

ASBESTOS TEXTILES

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Somebody Believes In You

"Everybody said it wasn't in him, but I knew it was," said a prosperous business man recently concerning an employe who was working his way rapidly to the front of the big concern. "When I first promoted him," he continued, "others told me that I had make a mistake. But I believed in him, and he has made good."

When President Lincoln congratulated General Grant on his great victory in the Civil War, he replied, "I have succeeded because you believed in me."

There is no greater stimulus to high endeavor than the knowledge that somebody believes in you; that somebody sees something in you which the crowd does not see, and that somebody expects great things of you. And there is always somebody who actually does believe in you. — *Success.*